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## ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

**University of California Researches in Egypt.** — Full reports have been received of the successful work during 1903-04 of the Egyptian expedition in charge of Dr George A. Reisner, of the Department of Anthropology of the University of California. The expedition was maintained through the generosity of Mrs Phoebe A. Hearst and continued the explorations of the four previous years. A concession covering one third of the field at the great pyramids of Gizeh was granted the expedition, the other concessions being held by the Italian and German governments. One hundred and eleven native workmen were set to clearing the main cemetery on the concession, while twenty-four picked men made a preliminary excavation of a small adjacent cemetery, which it was necessary to cover later with the soil removed from the larger excavation. The soil, which was removed by means of a portable railway, was mainly drift sand, which appeared to have accumulated without being disturbed since soon after the completion of the cemetery at the end of the seventeenth dynasty. The cemetery consisted of a large aggregation of mastabas. Through the present excavations, in conjunction with those previously made by the expedition at other sites, it is now possible to trace clearly the development of the mastaba from pre-dynastic times to the sixth dynasty. The main cemetery excavated was laid out in the reign of Cheops, the builder of the great pyramid in the fourth dynasty, and burials continued to be made in it until the seventh dynasty. Among the great mass of valuable material found are six inscribed stelæ, a number of offering stones of the fourth and fifth dynasties, and a number of statues of single persons and couples. Among the earliest of these figures, going back to the reign of Cheops, is a white stone head of Ka-nofer of remarkably fine execution, two stelæ of the lady Nofer and of Khufunekht, both of these probably cousins of the king, and a carved and painted limestone stela. From a period slightly later is a magnificent painted limestone group, Sennuw and his wife, and a seated group in white limestone of Hotepi and Renpet-nofret. A finely finished but much decayed wooden statue was found leaning against the southern end of a stone coffin. A scribe's palette in red and black ink on white plaster gives a list of kings, gods, and cities. Of special importance are two inscribed and one painted offering chamber.

Excavations were also made by Drs Lythgoe and Mace, under the direction of Dr Reisner, at Naga-ed-Dêr. One cemetery excavated brought to light Coptic mummies, dated by means of coins to the period of Justinian. These are of importance on account of the curious method of wrapping, and of general interest on account of the finely ornamented embroideries with which they are surrounded. Another cemetery at this location is remarkable for its antiquity, being in great part pre-dynastic, combined with a remarkable state of preservation of the objects found, especially of the human remains. A special study is being made of these remains by Prof. Elliot Smith, which will furnish important data for the further determination of the racial characteristics of the earliest inhabitants of Egypt. Valuable collections of pottery, flint knives, beads, ornaments, combs, and other antiquities were obtained here.

The excavations have been concluded and the valuable collections procured are being packed for shipment to the University, where they will form part of the Museum of Anthropology. Dr Reisner and his assistants are now at work preparing the results of their explorations for publication. It is expected that their reports will occupy several volumes which will appear in the University's series of publications on Egyptian Archeology.

**Origin of the Bellacoola.** — All students of the North Pacific tribes will be glad of any information tending to account for the isolation of the Bellacoola from all other Salish. In my article on "The Development of the Clan System and of Secret Societies among the Northwestern Tribes" I suggested that the Bellacoola had perhaps reached their present country from the interior, pointing out the fact that the Shuswap of the interior once approached very much nearer the head of Bellacoola river than they do to-day. In the Report of the Ethnological Survey of Canada, issued by the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1902, however, Mr Charles Hill-Tout has some information of quite different purport. According to him the Kwantlen of lower Fraser river have a tradition that, at the time of a great flood, a branch of the Kwantlen called Pélqeli "settled on the coast somewhere opposite Alert bay, and they assert that this tribe still lives there and speaks the Kwantlen language." Although at first inclined to doubt the identity of these people with the Bellacoola, Mr Hill-Tout adds in a footnote:

"From further inquiries since the above was written I am disposed to think this tradition *does* refer to the *Bilqula* tribe. It will be seen that

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<sup>1</sup> *American Anthropologist*, vol. VI, 477-485, 1904.

*Pelqeli* is merely a dialectic variation of *Bilqula*. In speaking with the *Kwantlen* of this tribe I always used the English form *Bella Coola*. This doubtless misled my informants. Moreover, it is worthy of note that the *Bilqula* themselves have a tradition connecting them or their ancestors with the Fraser river region. In the important myth of *Totosō'ng*, the Fraser river is given as the place of his origin. The term *Pelqeli* also occurs in *Bilqula* legends under the form *Pelkhany* or *Pelqani*. It is the name of a certain chief in their mythology who possessed a house decorated with abalone shells, the term according to Dr Boas meaning 'abalone.' Among the *Kwantlen* the signification of *Pelqeli* is forgotten."

This is interesting as corroborating Dr Boas' conclusion regarding a coastal origin for the Bellacoola. It must be remembered, however, that the word *Bilqula* is *Kwakiutl*, and if *Pelqeli* is the same it must have been learned from them in later years. This might mean that the *Kwantlen* have discovered that they had northern relatives only in very recent times. The mere tradition, however, is of interest outside of any philological consideration. In this connection it is important to know which dialect of coast Salish the Bellacoola approximates most closely.

Another interesting point brought out by the same writer is the relationship said to exist between the *Nootsak*, or *Nooksak*, of northern Washington and the *Sk'qō'mic* of Burrard inlet and Howe sound. He agrees with earlier ethnologists in stating that the *Chilliwack* tribe did not originally employ a *Cowitchin* dialect, but does not venture to conjecture the affinity of their former speech. Dr Boas has stated, however, that this was *Nooksak*.

JOHN R. SWANTON.

**Cora Dances.**—The *Cora* or *Nayarit* Indians of the Territory of Tepic, western Mexico, number about 3,000 persons and may be regarded as one of the more primitive tribes. These people have many interesting customs, including some characteristic dances that, so far as known, are not performed among other Indians. Two of these dances, known as *charaves* and *sones*, both of which the writer observed at Guainamota in October, 1902, are performed, in a manner that reminds one of the Irish jig, on a box, called *tarima*, about six feet long, two feet wide, and sixteen inches high. This box, which is hollowed from a single log, is taken to a smooth, open space, previously prepared. The music is semi-Indian in character and is creditably and untiringly rendered by two or three of the natives on a tremendous guitar made in Tepic, and on small violins of their own manufacture. The *charaves* and *sones* are much alike, but are danced to different tunes. Both have lost their former ceremonial significance.

When the music commences, a man, or a man and a woman, mount the *tarima*. If there be a pair, they stand about three feet apart, facing each other. The dance consists of a rhythmical stamping with the feet on the *tarima*, and is similar to that observed among the Indians north of Mexico, except that it is somewhat more varied and lively. The stamping of the feet on the hollowed log creates a deep, dull, but not unpleasant sound, which harmonizes well with the music. The dancers alternately approach each other and recede, swaying their bodies but little. This movement is continued until the performers are tired.

These dances are held on special occasions, such as feasts, or, as in the instance witnessed by the writer, during a visit by strangers. They take place in the evening by the light of a bright fire. The dance space is almost surrounded by men who squat or sit on stones, and the circle is completed by a smaller group of women, most of whom stand. The men quietly and contentedly smoke cigarettes wrapped with cornhusk, but containing so little tobacco that frequent relighting from the fire is necessary. Between the dances the onlookers talk and laugh, but in a subdued tone. No directions are given the musicians, who are paid for their services by means of a collection. The natural stillness, the pure atmosphere, the clear sky, and the Indian throng accentuate the effect of the sounding *tarima*, the weird music, and the motions of the dancers, the whole creating an effect not soon forgotten. In these dances there are Spanish elements, but enough of the aboriginal remains to make them worthy of ethnologic interest.

ALEŠ HRDLÍČKA.

**Robert Singleton Peabody.**—We sincerely regret to announce the death of Robert Singleton Peabody, Esquire, at Germantown, Pennsylvania, on October 1st. Mr Peabody, who was a nephew of George Peabody and the father of Dr Charles Peabody, Honorary Director of the Department of Archeology of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, was born in 1837 in Muskingum county, Ohio, where his boyhood days were spent amid the prehistoric remains of that locality and where his interest in American archeology, which was destined to become such an important factor in present-day research, was first aroused. The spark of boyish enthusiasm over his mysterious finds brightened into flame nine years ago, when, through the coöperation of archeologists and collectors, Mr Peabody began, with the nucleus of some two hundred specimens gathered long before on his father's farm, the systematic collection of archeological material from the Ohio valley, the South Atlantic and Gulf states, and the Plains, which by 1899 numbered thirty thou-

sand objects. In the year last named, steps were taken toward the establishment of a permanent home for this noteworthy collection, and in April, 1901, the Department of Archeology of Phillips Academy was formally and permanently established by Mr Peabody and his wife. So completely devoid of ostentation was this munificent gift to the cause of learning that only a few persons connected directly with Philips Academy were aware of the names of their benefactors. In founding the Department of Archeology at Andover, Mr Peabody expressed the desire that the implements and ornaments represented in its collections be studied and described, and that exploration and the acquirement of vast collections be left rather to the great museums of the country. The name of Peabody has become almost a synonym of philanthropy in America, and Robert Singleton Peabody has added in no small measure to the reputation of a family renowned for its gifts to the cause of science.

**Mr James Mooney**, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has returned to Washington from Oklahoma, where for a year past he has been continuing his researches among the Kiowa, Cheyenne, and associated tribes, chiefly with reference to their heraldic system as exemplified in their shields and tipis. The investigation of Kiowa heraldry is now practically completed and it is expected that the results will be prepared this winter for publication at an early date by the Bureau of American Ethnology. The accompanying museum collection embraces 50 miniature models, in buckskin, of former heraldic tipis, 120 miniature shield models, the sun-dance lodge and equipments in miniature, with lances, tripods, and other belongings for setting up a reconstruction, on a smaller scale, of the old-time tribal camp-circle. Ninety of the shield models, with several tipis, some buckskin paintings, ceremonial lances, and war-clubs were recently installed in the Smithsonian exhibit at the St Louis Exposition. Every part of the work has been done by Indians. Among the Cheyenne results, obtained under a joint commission for the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, are a number of shield and tipi models, with miscellaneous collections and a full-sized skin tipi, with equipments, constructed according to the old Indian methods and painted and decorated to reproduce an actual heraldic tipi of forty years ago.

**Extinction of an Eskimo Tribe.** — Captain George Comer, the well-known whaler from New Bedford, who has made excellent studies of the Eskimo of Hudson bay, writes as follows in a letter addressed to Dr Franz Boas of the American Museum of Natural History :

“ It is with regret that I have to tell you that the Southampton Island natives [the Sagdlirmiut] have all died off, having been forced to starva-

tion by the Scotch Whaling Station, which was established on the island a few years ago. The managers of this station took so many outside natives there to assist in whaling, that they fairly overran the island. With their modern guns and superior appliances, the Southampton natives stood no show, and all died by the spring of 1903. The station, which had been in operation three or four years, ceased to pay, and was abandoned at the same time, so that now the island is uninhabited."

THE FIFTY-FOURTH MEETING of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the sixteenth meeting of the American Folk-Lore Society, and the third meeting of the American Anthropological Association were held at Philadelphia, Pa., during convocation week, Tuesday, December 27, 1904, to Monday, January 2, 1905. Dr Walter Hough, of the United States National Museum, presided over Section H of the A. A. A. S., and Vice-President William H. Holmes over the American Anthropological Association. The following officers were elected by the latter Association to serve during 1905: *President*, F. W. Putnam; *Vice-President*, 1908, W. H. Holmes; *Vice-President*, 1907, Miss Alice C. Fletcher; *Vice-President*, 1906, George A. Dorsey; *Vice-President*, 1905, Franz Boas; *Secretary*, George Grant MacCurdy; *Treasurer*, B. Talbot B. Hyde; *Editor*, F. W. Hodge. A full report on the anthropological features of the joint meetings will be published in the next issue of this journal.

IT IS REPORTED by *Science* that Dr Theodor Koch, of the Berlin Museum für Völkerkunde, who is exploring the districts of the upper Amazon, advanced farther than any white man on the Rio Tiqui, and came into contact with hitherto unknown Indian tribes. He spent several weeks in their villages, and has brought back from his journey a rich collection of photographs and native articles, among others the famous signal drum of the Tukano tribe. He hopes to prolong his operations till the spring of next year, but the continued disputes between Peru and Brazil have somewhat interfered with his arrangements.

THE WOMAN'S ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY of Washington, D. C., on the suspension of its meetings, donated its library of several hundred volumes to the Public Library of the District of Columbia to be held as a memorial of the Society, and followed this donation by a gift of one thousand dollars as a special trust fund and permanent endowment. The recent report of the Librarian states: "The gift is in the form of bonds bearing five percent interest, and the donors request that the income from this fund be used for the purchase of books and periodicals on anthropology."

THE THIRTEENTH SESSION of the International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archeology will be held at Monaco, in 1906, under the patronage of Prince Albert I. The committee of organization consists of thirty-six well-known men of science, with the following officers: *Honorary President* M. Albert Gaudry; *President*, Dr E. T. Hamy; *Honorary Vice-Presidents*, MM. Émile Cartailhac and Edouard Piette; *Vice-Presidents*, M. Marcellin Boule and Dr L. Capitan; *General Secretary*, Dr R. Verneau; *Assistant General Secretary*, Dr G. Papillault; *Secretary*, L'abbé Breuil; *Treasurer*, M. Henri Hubert. All American archeologists are requested to send their names and addresses to the General Secretary, Dr R. Verneau, 61, Rue de Buffon, Paris.

UNDER THE TITLE *Proverbs of Solomon, King of Israel, from Eliot's Indian Bible, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary*, Dr Alexander F. Chamberlain and Mr William Wallace Tooker are preparing a work which will be of interest not only to the students of American Indian tongues but also to the cultured public. Here for the first time will be made generally accessible a portion of Eliot's famous translation, one of the most remarkable linguistic monuments of the New World.

DR FRANZ BOAS, of Columbia University and the American Museum of Natural History, lectured at Harvard University on December 2, under the auspices of the Anthropological Society, on "Characteristics of Primitive Culture."

THE ETHNOLOGIC COLLECTIONS of the Historical Museum and of the Anthropological Society of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, have been united in an Ethnological Museum, temporarily housed in an old municipal building, 1 Münzgasse, pending the completion of a new building now in course of erection. The collections are under the care of Dr B. Hagen.

DR HENRY MASON BAUM has resigned the editorship of *Records of the Past*, published at Washington, D. C., and has been succeeded by Dr George Frederick Wright, of Oberlin College. It is announced that Dr Baum will begin the publication of a new magazine, to be known as the *Journal of Historical Research*.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that the will of the late Prof. Maxwell Sommerville provides \$20,000 for the preservation and care of the collection of engraved gems and ethnological collections given by him to the University of Pennsylvania some years ago.

THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION has been awarded a grand prize by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for the excellence



its journal, the *American Anthropologist*, and its editor has been granted a gold medal.

IT HAS NOT hitherto been announced in this country that on October 13, 1903, a new Anthropological, Ethnological, and Archeological Association was formed at Wiesbaden, Germany, under the presidency of Dr Florschütz.

DR J. DENIKER, of the Museum of Natural History at Paris, delivered the fifth Huxley memorial lecture of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland on October 7. His subject was "The Races of Europe."

DR GEORGE A. DORSEY, curator of anthropology in the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, delivered, on November 19 and 26, two lectures in the Museum course on "The Decorative Art of the North American Indians."

MR WILLIAM H. HOLMES, chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has been appointed a member, on the part of the United States, of the International Archeological Commission, *vice* Volney W. Foster, deceased.

FORMER DIRECTORS von den Steinen and Seler, and former assistant directors Grünwedel and von Luschan have been appointed divisional directors in the Royal Ethnographical Museum at Berlin.

THE AMERICAN FOLK-LORE SOCIETY announces the publication of volume VIII of its Memoirs, being *Traditions of the Skidi Pawnee*, by Dr George A. Dorsey.

NOTICE has been received of the death at Berlin, on October 22, of Dr Max Bartels, privy councilor, physician, and anthropologist, aged sixty-two years.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROFESSORSHIP has been conferred on Dr H. Matiegka, instructor of anthropology and demography in Prague, Austria.

DR NICOLAS LEÓN, of the Museo Nacional of Mexico, will spend three months in research among the Popoloca Indians of the State of Puebla.